DRAWINGS AND NAMES OF POINTS SERVING AS VOWELS

◌ַ	Pathach	A
◌ָ	Camez	a
◌ֲ	Hateph pathach	a
◌ֵ	Cere	e
◌ֶ	Segol	e
◌ֱ	Seba	e
◌ֳ	Hateph segol	e
◌ִ	Hiric	i
◌ֹ	Holem	o
◌ֳ	Hateph camez	o
◌ֻ	Surec	v
◌ֻ	Surec	v

And because syllables are made of the aforesaid letters, and of the aforesaid points which are used for the five vowels, you will remark the manner of assembling the said letters, and this will be shown by using the letter *Beth* as an example and illustrating by all the symbols our points used as vowels.

Beth, then, having beneath it the point called *Pathach,* is equivalent to the syllable, *Ba.* And likewise, when it has *Cames* under it, it is equivalent to *Ba.* When it has under it *Hateph pathach,* it again is pronounced *Ba;* when it has *Cere* under it, it is equivalent to *Be;* and so it is when *Cegol, Seba* & *Hatheph segol* are written under it; having any one of these under it, *Beth* is pronounced like and is equivalent to *Be;* when it has *Hiric* under it, it is equivalent to *Bi;* when it has *Holem* or *Hatheph cames* under it, it is equivalent to *Bo;* and when it has under it the first *Surec* or after it the second *Surec,* it is equivalent to *Bu.* We shall have then in succession *Ba, Ba, Ba, Be, Be, Be, Be, Bi, Bo, Bo, Bu,* and *Bu.* And thus you can do with the said points with all the other letters, except that *Dagues, Raphe,* and *Mapich* have their own special places, as I have said above. From syllables we make words, and from words discourse, as you can fully see in the excellent authors whom I have cited and in many others.

Observe further that the Hebrews make their numbers by the letters of the alphabet, and this in another fashion than the Latins and French are accustomed to do. For the Latins and French write an I for one, they put two I's for two, & three I's for three, four I's for four, & V, which is the fifth letter, for five. But the Hebrews write *Aleph* for one, *Beth* for two, *Gimal* for three, *Daleth* for four, *He* for five, *Vau* for six, *Zain* for seven, *Heth* for eight, *Teth* for nine, *Iod* for ten; *Caph* for twenty, *Lamed* for thirty, *Mem* for forty, *Nun* for fifty, *Samach* for sixty, *Aain* for seventy, *Pe* for eighty, *Sadic* for ninety, and *Coph* for one hundred; *Res* for two hundred, *Sin* for three hundred, & *Tau* for four hundred.

Some write five hundred, six hundred, seven hundred, eight hundred, & nine hundred by the five final letters; that is to say, five hundred by *Chaph,* six hundred by *Mem,* seven hundred by *Nun,* eight hundred by *Phe,* and nine hundred by *Sadic.* But this method of numbering by the five final letters is not followed or observed by all; for the common usage is to put together the letters in this fashion: for five hundred, they use *Tau* and *Coph,* for *Tau* alone equals four hundred and *Coph* one hundred, & so with the other letters, combining them with each other according to the number which it may be your desire to make or write.

For brevity's sake I pass on and come to the Greek letters, whereof I shall speak superficially as I have spoken of the Hebrew letters.